

PRODUCT: 1 drum containing 25 pounds of black pepper at Milwaukee, Wis.

LABEL, IN PART: "K & S Brand Grd. Black Pepper."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, pepper, had been in part omitted from the article; and, Section 402 (b) (2), a mixture of black pepper, cottonseed hulls, wheat flour, soybean flour, and grains of paradise had been substituted in whole or in part for pepper.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label designation "Black Pepper" was false and misleading as applied to a mixture of black pepper, cottonseed hulls, wheat flour, soybean flour, and grains of paradise.

DISPOSITION: April 13, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

### VITAMIN, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL DIETARY SIGNIFICANCE

20497. Adulteration and misbranding of multiple vitamin capsules. U. S. v. 5 Bottles \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 34734. Sample No. 17241-L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 6, 1953, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 6, 1950, from Syracuse, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 5 bottles of multiple vitamin capsules at Los Angeles, Calif. Analysis showed that the product contained 60 percent of the declared amount of vitamin D.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin D, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each Capsule Contains: Vitamin D \* \* \* 500 U. S. P. Units" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than that amount of vitamin D.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: April 27, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

20498. Adulteration and misbranding of Orvita. U. S. v. 9 Bottles \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 34741. Sample No. 56472-L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 6, 1953, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 26 and July 16, 1951, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 9 1-pint bottles of Orvita, a dietary supplement, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Analysis showed that the product contained less than 10 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "3 teaspoonsful contains: \* \* \* Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> U. S. P. 3 Mcg." was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than that amount of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: April 20, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

20499. Misbranding of Vit-Ra-Tox No. 21. U. S. v. 25 Cartons \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 34391. Sample Nos. 62612-L, 62613-L.)

LIBEL FILED: January 6, 1953, Eastern District of Missouri.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about December 16 and 24, 1952, by V. E. Irons, Inc., from Franklin and Boston, Mass.

**PRODUCT:** 25 cartons of Vit-Ra-Tox No. 21 at St. Louis, Mo.

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary use by reason of its vitamin and mineral content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin and mineral properties as has been determined to be and by regulations prescribed as necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses, in that its label failed to bear (1) a statement of the dietary properties with respect to vitamins and minerals upon which such use was based; (2) a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements for the vitamins for which minimum daily requirements had been established and which would be supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of one day; (3) a statement of the amount of the vitamins contained in the article for which minimum daily requirements had not been established; (4) a statement that the need in human nutrition for vitamins E, F, and the P fraction of the C complex and the Wulzen factor of the F complex had not been established; and (5) a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements for iron, calcium, phosphorus, and iodine which would be supplied by the article when consumed in a specified quantity during a period of one day. The article was misbranded when introduced into, while in, and while held for sale after shipment in, interstate commerce.

The article was alleged to be misbranded also under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 4136.

**DISPOSITION:** January 30, 1953. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that a portion of the article be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration and that the remainder be destroyed.

**20500. Misbranding of Camson Brand Trael Trace Mineral Concentrate. U. S. v. 58 Drums \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 34655. Sample No. 14515-L.)**

**LABEL FILED:** February 6, 1953, District of Colorado.

**ALLEGED SHIPMENT:** On or about May 16, 1952, by the Campbell Hudson Co., from Rochelle, Ill.

**PRODUCT:** 58 25-pound drums of Camson Brand Trael Trace Mineral Concentrate at Denver, Colo. Examination showed that the article contained 65 percent of manganese sulfate and smaller proportions of the other substances listed on the label.

**LABEL, IN PART:** "Camson Brand Trael Trace Mineral Concentrate \* \* \*  
Ingredients: Cobalt Sulphate Copper Sulphate Zinc Sulphate Manganese Sulphate Magnesium Sulphate Iron Sulphate Dextrose Anise."

**NATURE OF CHARGE:** Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements which appeared in the labeling of the article, namely, on the drum label and on leaflets in the drums, were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that all of the inorganic components of the article possessed nutritional value for cattle, sheep, and hogs; that deficiencies of such substances existed in the rations of those animals; that the proportions of such substances incorporated in the article had some scientific or rational basis; and that feeding the article to animals as recommended would result in their